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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1957



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF KIDSGROVE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1957

Chairman Public Health Committee:
W. J. BROWN, Esq., J.P.

URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

Additional Public Health Inspectors:-

G. JONES,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. J. ROGERS,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District: Nurse V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. Cert., 28, Park Avenue, Kidsgrove. ('Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289)

Nurse M. Barlow, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 3, St. Martins Road, Talke Pits, ('Phone: Kidsgrove 2892)

Talke District: Nurse S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 48, Hillary Road, Whitehill.

Newchapel District: Nurse A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 8, Rigby Road, Rookery.

District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop.
('Phone: Biddulph 2328)

Nurse B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., The Mount, Kidsgrove.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2221)

Miss A. Wrigley, S.C.M., 23, Monument Road, Talke Pits.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2529)

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 118, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop.
('Phone: Biddulph 3310 — also relief General Nurse)

General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6, Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2865)

Nurse I. Holmes, S.R.N., Janival, Woodhouse Lane, Biddulph.
('Phone: Biddulph 2217)

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1957

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1957.

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1957 was 18,630 which was an increase of 360 over the previous figure.

There continued to be a high excess of births over deaths and the birth rate of 18.04 was again well above the provisional figure for England and Wales of 16.1. The stillbirth rate fell appreciably, there being 10 cases as compared with 15 in 1956, but the Stillbirth rate for the Urban District at 26.5 is still above the national figure of 22.4.

The total numbers of deaths decreased during the year as compared with 1956 and this is a very welcome trend coupled with the high birthrate. The death rate before correction was 8.48 and the corrected figure of 11.9 compared favourably with the provisional rate of 11.5 for England and Wales. The causes of death revealed that disease of the Cardio-vascular system again continued to constitute the greatest threat, being responsible for 72 out of a total of 158 deaths, but a striking increase in the number of deaths from all forms of cancer was noted. The total deaths resulting from cancer was 41, as compared with the figure of 28 for 1956, and this was easily the second most important cause of death, although the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus reduced from 5 to the extremely low figure of 2. The death rate from cancer of all forms per 1,000 population was 2.2, and the deaths from cancer constitutes 25.9% of all the deaths. No death was recorded of any person under 40 years of age, but there were 9 deaths in the age groups 41-60, and 32 deaths in the age groups over 61. The rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus compared to the other forms of cancer was 4.9% of cancer deaths.

The infant mortality rate of 26.5 was still above the national figure of 23.0 but was considerably lower than the previous years figure of 39.9 per 1000 live births. Of the 10 infant deaths which occurred, 8 were due to causes not amenable to present day medical treatment, and the remaining 2 were due to causes which are amenable to treatment, and which may therefore be regarded as avoidable.

The number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications was reduced to 11 during the year, and there were also 2 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Further details of the Tuberculosis cases are given in the report.

There were 208 notifications of Measles, and 102 notifications of Whooping Cough during the year. There was one notification of Puerperal pyrexia, one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and one notification of Paralytic Poliomyelitis which occurred in a young child.

During the last few days of 1956 several notifications were received of Dysentery Cases, and these cases began to build up rapidly during the first few weeks of 1957. Investigations into the cause of this outbreak revealed that most of the cases at first reported were of schoolchildren resident in the Talke Ward, the majority of whom attended one School, and had attended the same school and Sunday School Christmas Parties.

Fortunately the outbreak commenced during the School's Christmas holidays which enabled enquiries to be commenced by the Public Health Inspectors whilst the children were not in attendance at the School. The families of all children normally attending the School were visited, and the enquiries revealed in many instances, a recent history of a similar illness which had quickly cleared but which still necessitated the clinical examination of the whole family. All adults with a history of illness were excluded from work if they were engaged in any food trade or ancillary occupation, and as the children were already on holiday, the parents of any found to be affected were advised as to their course of action. The Schoolteachers at the School were interviewed and those engaged in handling school meals, and those who had prepared food for the parties were interviewed and examined clinically.

Altogether during the early part of the year, 1046 interviews took place, and 620 faecal samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford. Positive dysentery samples were obtained from 150 persons, and no person was declared free of infection until the necessary negative results had been obtained, which resulted in certain families in which from 3 to 5 children, together with their parents, were under treatment and supervision for several weeks. During the investigations into the dysentery outbreak, 4 cases of Paratyphoid Fever, type B., 3 cases of Food Poisoning due to the *Salmonella typhimurium* organism, and 1 case of Food Poisoning due to the *Salmonella Anatum* organism were also discovered.

Prolonged investigations failed to reveal the positive source of the outbreak, although in addition to the enquiries undertaken, faecal samples submitted, the water supplies of the area were investigated, samples being submitted for examination after collection from the School attended by the children; the water storage reservoir supplying the area; and from the homes of certain affected families, but in each case negative results were obtained. Swabs were taken for examination from the sewage works, and from places visited by the local children, such as the canal, and various pools, but the investigations failed to reveal the source of the outbreak, and unfortunately by the time that the first cases had been reported, no specimens of food were available for examination.

The outbreak was entirely confined to the Talke Ward, and this was in large part due to the efforts of the Public Health Staff who exercised surveillance and to the local practitioners for their co-operation in notifying the least suspicious symptoms amongst their patients which enabled all affected persons to be discovered and treated. The majority of the positive cases were finally cleared in March 1957, and the remaining few during April 1957.

Concurrently with the outbreak of Dysentery, children throughout the area were affected by a mild epidemic of Whooping Cough. This epidemic occurred in the winter and early spring, and was mild in character. As the incidence of Whooping Cough decreased rapidly in April and May, it was replaced by a small epidemic of Measles, mainly affecting children of Junior and Infant Schools. This disease also remained mild in character.

During the latter part of the year an outbreak of influenza occurred, at a time when "Asian Flue" was at the forefront of everyone's mind. From information received from the Local Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, based on the average number of Claims for the 35 weeks from April to September, 1957, the live Claims for the week commencing 18th September, 1957 showed a rise of 240% above average which was an increase of 113% above the figures for the week ending 17th September, and for the week ending 9th October, 1957, there was a rise of 671% above average. These figures related to the whole of North Staffordshire, and although they present an alarming picture of the epidemic, fortunately the epidemic was for the most part of a mild nature.

One unusual request made during the latter part of 1956 was for the Public Health Dept., to assist a local Bank to dispose of a bundle of 500 £1 Bank of England Notes. The majority of the notes had been handled by a person suffering from Acute Dermatitis and had been placed in a Bank Vault with a number of badly damaged notes which had been withdrawn from circulation, and were awaiting destruction. The notes were carefully examined and a detailed list of serial numbers was prepared and supplied to the Bank of England. All the notes were destroyed by incineration during January, 1957, which closed an unusual chain of events.

The health of the population continues to compare very favourably with that of the surrounding districts and reflects the work of all concerned with Public Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN TOLLAND,

Medical Officer of Health

A.—(1) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA

The area of the Urban District is 4,095 acres.

POPULATION, ETC.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1957 is 18,630, which shows an increase in population of 360 from the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses at March, 1957 was estimated to be 5,745, including 41 agricultural premises.

RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

The rateable value of the Urban District at December, 1957 was £123,886, and the sum represented by a penny rate in the £ was £482 (estimated)

GENERAL

The Urban District is divided into three Wards:

The Kidsgrove Ward.

The Talke Ward, and

The Newchapel Ward.

The district is an industrial and residential one, several new industries having been established in the area within recent years.

A.—(2) VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	367	178	189	
Illegitimate	11	6	5	
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	...	...	...	18.0
Birth Rate of England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	16.1 prov.

STILL BIRTHS:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	10	7	3	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	26.5
Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	0.54
Rate per 1,000 total births England and Wales	...	...	...	22.4 prov.

INFANT MORTALITY:

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	10	5	5	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	27.3
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	26.5
Infant Mortality Rate of England & Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	23.0 prov.

DEATHS:

	Total	Male	Female	
	158	89	69	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	...	...	...	11.9
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population England & Wales	...	...	...	11.5 prov.

(All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General).

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION:

The number of births in excess of deaths in 1957 was 220 compared with 223 in 1956, 163 in 1955, 119 in 1954, and 106 in 1953.

AGES AT DEATH:

Infants under 1 year	10
1 to 10 years	3
10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	5
30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	11
50 to 60 years	22
60 to 70 years	40
70 to 80 years	45
Over 80 years	17
Over 90 years	1

Total — 158 Deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH:

1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	0
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	0
3. Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	0
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	0
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0
8. Measles	...	...	...	0
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	0
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	15
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	19
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	0
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	0
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	20
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	18
19. Hypertension, with Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
20. Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	23
21. Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	8
22. Influenza	...	...	...	6
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	1
31. Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	5
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	...	...	...	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	0
34. All Other Accidents	...	...	...	6
35. Suicide	...	...	...	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	0

Total — 158 Deaths

This table includes 55 transferable deaths.

CANCER — AGES AT DEATH			
Age	M	F	Total
0 — 40	0	0	0
41 — 50	3	2	5
51 — 60	3	1	4
61 — 70	11	3	14
71 — 80	10	5	15
Over 80	1	2	3
Totals	28	13	41

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY (see page 1).

2. (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Laboratory arrangements for the examination of sputum, swabs, water, milk and foodstuffs are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service and County Chemical Laboratory (at Stafford).

(b) AMBULANCE SERVICE.—The Ambulance Service is maintained by the Staffordshire County Council Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Ambulances are available for all types of cases from the Stations at the Town Hall, Kidsgrove, and at Newcastle.

3. DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.—Satisfactory Nursing Service is available in the Urban District by the Nursing Staff of the County Council. There are normally three Health Visitors, one for each Ward. Their duties include advice and care to all members of the family. They visit the expectant mother, infants, both the pre-school and school child, other members of the household and also the aged. In addition, these Health Visitors are also School Nurses and they visit the schools in the district. District Home Nurses give home treatment as required by the General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors, Domiciliary midwifery cases are cared for by the Midwives resident in the Urban District.

4. DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.—This is operated by the County Council, and Domestic Helps can be obtained by application to the Area Medical Officer at Moreton House, Wolstanton. They assist with the domestic duties in homes where there is illness or recent confinement.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at Kidsgrove, Harriseahead and Talke as follows:-

Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ...	Monday Afternoon (Child Welfare)
Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ...	Wednesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal-fortnightly)
Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ...	Wednesday Afternoon (Relaxation Clinic-Weekly)
New Road Methodist School, Talke ...	Thursday Afternoon (Child Welfare)
Harriseahead Methodist School ...	Tuesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal and Child Welfare)

These Clinics are staffed by Medical and Nursing Staff of the County Council. School Clinics are held regularly by the School Medical Officer of the County Council. There are two Nursery Schools available, each capable of taking 40 children.

6. HOSPITAL SERVICE:

There are no Hospital or Maternity Homes situated within the Urban District. The Urban District, however, is well served by Hospitals and Maternity Homes in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent, and these are administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

General medical and surgical in-patients', casualty treatment and out-patients' clinics are dealt with at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital. Children are seen and treated at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and orthopaedic cases at this hospital and also at the Cripples' Hospital, Hartshill.

Venereal disease cases can obtain advice and treatment at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Municipal Treatment Centre, Wellesley Street, Hanley.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Fanny Deakin Maternity Home, The "Limes" Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Unit of the City General Hospital, and an emergency flying squad operates from this last centre.

Infectious disease cases are sent to the Bucknall Isolation Hospital. There is a Chest Clinic at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where patients suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are seen, and treatment is carried out in the various Sanatoria throughout the County. For Smallpox, the County Council have trained and equipped ambulance personnel at the Newcastle Ambulance Station, to convey such cases to a special Hospital set aside for this purpose.

7. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51, SECTION 47 (as amended):

Several visits were made during the year following requests by medical practitioners and relatives, and one elderly lady was removed as being in need of care and attention.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER:

The whole of the Urban District is now supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

The town supply is from the Board's Goldenhill Reservoir, being primarily Peckforton water (New Red Sandstone) and Stockton Brook water (Gritstone).

A typical analysis is as follows:-

"It is clear and bright in appearance; free from colour, odour, taste and poisonous metals; the reaction is neutral (pH 7.5) and the saline content moderate.

	parts per million			
Temporary (carbonate) hardness	165
Permanent (non-carbonate) hardness	25
Total solids	230
Chlorides (as Cl)	18
Ammoniacal Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitrites as N.	Nil
Nitrates as N.	2.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours (27°C)	Nil

The chlorination treatment is operated to leave a slight residual in the distribution area and this will vary from 0.05 to 0.10 parts per million.

Fluorine determinations are recent and so far incomplete, owing to a previous lack of a reliable method of estimation but data so far obtained indicate only very slight amounts present, less than 0.10 parts per million."

The other supply to the remainder of the area, namely Talke, Talke Pits and Butt Lane areas, is from the Board's Audley Station and is similar to the above but somewhat harder:

Temporary hardness	...	...	...	210
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	40

The bacterial purity is of the highest standard, both sources consistently showing Presumptive coliform organisms absent in 100 ml. with no growth on agar plate at either temperature.

Total number of premises with piped supply...	...	...	5,727
Total number of premises without piped supply	...	...	18

which total includes farms, and isolated cottages.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE: Practically the whole of the district is provided with sewers; the sewage being conveyed to the Rookery or Red Bull Sewage Works.

Rookery Sewage Works: This works which receives sewage from the Newchapel Ward, is overloaded.

Red Bull Sewage Works: This works, which receives sewage from the Kidsgrove and Talke Wards, in addition to sewage from premises situated in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, is overloaded.

Septic Tanks and Filter and Cesspools: There are a number of these throughout the district, the majority of which are in connection with private drainage systems. In my opinion, no further schemes involving this method of sewerage treatment should be considered.

3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:
Kidsgrove and Talke Wards:

These Wards are almost completely sewered, the Talke Ward being reseeded in 1938-39. One pumping station was included in the scheme which was designed so as to allow for anticipated development.

The sewage from the two Wards is combined, and the outfall works are situated at Red Bull, Lawton, where the treatment process is one of sedimentation and bacteriological filtration.

The average daily dry weather flow for the combined wards is 435,000 gallons per day approx.

Newchapel Ward:

The major portion of the Ward is sewered, the outfall works are situated at Rookery where the same treatment process is carried out as for the Kidsgrove and Talke wards.

The average dry weather flow is 150,000 gallons per day approx.

Proposed new sewage disposal works:

A local enquiry held previously approved an application of the council to construct a new sewage disposal works at Red Bull, and consulting engineers were appointed to produce detailed plans.

Tenders have now been received for the construction of the proposed new sewage works and sewage main from Rookery.

This scheme when completed will be adequate to deal with the ultimate population of the Urban District.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

This is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector, and is carried out by the Council's workmen under a system of direct labour.

(a) Refuse Collection: Refuse is normally collected once every 10 days, by modern covered vehicles. Sanitary dustbins are in general use throughout the area, but in view of the recent High Court decisions, it is advised that the Council consider providing dustbins for a fixed annual charge.

(b) Refuse Disposal: Use of the Talkehurst refuse tip for disposal purposes, was discontinued during the year, and the site was completely sealed with soil and levelled.

The refuse from the Kidsgrove and Talke Wards is taken to a tip at Talke Pits, and the refuse from the Newchapel Ward to a tip at Trubshaw Farm.

(c) Nightsoil: During the year a combined gulley and cesspool emptying vehicle was purchased by the Council. This vehicle is equipped with interchangeable bodies which may be fitted to enable it to be used for these purposes, and also for the collection of nightsoil. Nightsoil is normally collected once fortnightly throughout the whole of the area, and is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed inlet, conveniently situated adjacent to the Rookery Works.

(d) Street Sweeping and Gulley Emptying: Street sweeping is carried out by a mechanical sweeping vehicle, which is equipped to sprinkle water to allay dust during sweeping operations.

Gulley Emptying is undertaken by the gulley-emptying vehicle previously mentioned, which empties all gullies of sediment by suction, and replaces the correct amount of water to form a seal.

5. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: (Pails and Privies, etc.):

During the year 8 conversions were carried out, and the Council's grant towards the cost of conversions was raised to £10 to encourage owners to undertake this work.

Several of the properties demolished or closed had not been converted, which helped to reduce the numbers of properties not connected to the water carriage system.

A survey of all unconverted properties showed the following remaining pails, privies and carrying-out receptacles, and properties drained to cesspools or septic tanks:-

	Fixed Earthenware Receptacles	Privies	Moveable Receptacles	Cesspools Septic Tanks etc.
Kidsgrove Ward—	6	4	1	2
Talke Ward—	126	45	3	12
Newchapel Ward—	99	15	23	20
Total properties unconverted	231	64	27	34

D.—HOUSING.

The following schedules illustrate the progress made in housing from the end of the war, until 31st December, 1957.

1.—(i) The first sites developed were as follows:-

Estate	Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses completed	Houses completed
Talke Pits Estate	62	62	62	62
Banbury Street Estate	36	36	36	36
Mow Cop Estate	58	58	58	58
Woodshutts Estate	376	376	376	376
Total...	532	532	532	532

(ii) The second phase of the Council's Housing Programme provided for developing the further sites indicated below:-

Estate	Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses commenced	Houses completed
Ashenough Estate	80	80	80	80
Galleys Bank Estate	74	74	74	74
Crown Bank Estate	26	26	26	26
Crown Bank Estate	100	100	100	100
Fifth Avenue	10	10	10	10
Lower Ash Estate	134	134	134	134
Woodshutts Estate	16	16	16	16
Woodshutts Estate (Shops & Flats) 3	3	3	3	3
Rookery Estate	136	136	136	136
Galleys Bank Estate	98	98	98	98
St. Martins Road, Talke Pits	32	32	32	32
Mitchell Avenue Bungalows	12	12	12	12
Total ...	746 721	746 721	746 721	746 721

(iii) The Coal Industry Housing Association has developed the Whitehall Farm Estate and provided 450 houses for employees of the National Coal Board from 1952.

(iv) The Kingsway Housing Association provided 50 houses for employees of the English Electric Co. Ltd. in 1954.

(v) The Clough Hall Estate has gradually been developcd for private residential purposes, and throughout the area 61 private houses were commenced and 54 completed.

2.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

Information relating to the inspection of dwellings for Sanitary defects, and action taken, is given in the schedules on p.p. 16 - 17.

During the year, action was taken with regard to the making of Demolition or Closing Orders in respect of 60 properties. Further details are given on p.p. 17 - 18.

D.—HOUSING—Continued

3.—OVERCROWDING: It has not been possible to obtain any accurate figures with regard to overcrowding, although the majority of the 102 families rehoused by the Council from within the Urban District had been living under overcrowded conditions.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY:

The purity of the milk produced within the area or brought for sale appears to have been satisfactory.

Samples of milk are taken by the Inspectors of the County Council for bacteriological examination. Local Authorities are advised as to unsatisfactory samples.

Details relating to samples and results are given in tables at end of report.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Prior to June 1954, meat was supplied from a Ministry of Food Distributing Centre, but from that date private slaughtering was re-introduced and a rigorous system of meat inspection established within the Urban District.

(c) ADULTERATION:

Samples of Milk and other Foods are taken by Inspectors of the County for Chemical Examination by the County Analyst at Stafford, results of which may be found in the tables at the end of the report.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 119 cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases under the Public Health Act (including Tuberculosis) during the year. There were 208 cases of Measles and 102 cases of Whooping Cough, notified under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations.

These were distributed as follows:-

Disease	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Total
Dysentery	—	73	—	73
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	5	1	6
Paratyphoid Fever	—	4	—	4
Pneumonia	—	4	2	6
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	1
Measles	29	94	85	208
Scarlet Fever	4	3	7	14
Whooping Cough	8	70	24	102
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	4	5	2	11
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	1	—	2
Total —	47	261	121	429

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE I — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957.

Age Periods	New Cases—13				Deaths—0			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	—

The total cases notified include 2 inward transfers.

Further tables giving an analysis of the Diseases notified month by month, and according to age, are to be found at the end of the report.

The following tables show the present position of the Tuberculosis cases:-

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/56	83	11	71	14	179
Notifications received during 1957	8	1	3	1	13
Cases removed during 1957	7	—	1	—	8
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/57	84	12	73	15	184

TABLE III — DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward
Male: Pulmonary	39	30	15
Male: Non-Pulmonary	4	7	1
Female: Pulmonary	36	27	10
Female: Non-Pulmonary	5	7	3
Totals —	84	71	29

G.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, during 1957.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	48	54	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises ...	—	—	—	—
Total	50	57	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel. Making, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—

A complete survey is being undertaken of all factories within the Urban District in collaboration with H.M. Factory Inspector, for the revision of the Register of Factories and amendments to Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire, and plans of Factories are being prepared.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1957**
TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF KIDSGROVE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
I have pleasure in submitting my ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1957.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

The following tables present a summary of visits and inspections made by your Public Health Officers, and sanitary improvements effected during the year 1957.

1. VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:

Dwelling Houses (Nuisances) etc. ...	...	...	...	...	486
Verminous Premises—visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	12
Infectious Diseases—visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	1098
Infectious Diseases—Disinfections	...	...	...	...	9
Drainage—Enquiries	...	...	...	...	85
Drainage—Smoke Test	...	...	...	...	10
Drainage—Water Test	...	...	...	...	39
Ditches and Streams ...	...	...	...	...	12
Stables	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations, yards, etc.	...	...	...	...	25
Rodent Infestation	...	...	...	...	624
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	3
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	57
Supervision over Refuse Collections and Disposal...	...	...	...	...	128
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	300
Milk samples, enquiries, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
Shops Act.	...	...	...	...	37
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	380
					3,350

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS :

Ceiling Plaster repaired or renewed	55
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	11
Dangerous Walls repaired	8
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	27
Eaves—Gutters, cleaned out, repaired or renewed	35
External Walls pointed	36
Downspouts repaired or renewed	18
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	14
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	17
Ovens repaired or renewed	4
Roofs repaired	21
Sashcords renewed	15
Sink—Draining Boards renewed or repaired	6
Sinks (new) provided and fixed	15
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	19
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	22
Stairs repaired, renewed or provided	13
Walls rendered internally	53
Wall Plaster repaired or renewed	78
Water Supplies repaired or renewed	264
Windows repaired, made to open, etc,	15
Yards and Passages paved and drained	8
Choked Drains cleansed	54
Dustbins provided	18
Gullies (additional) provided and connected to drains	2
Intercepting Traps provided or renewed	3
Manhole Covers renewed	5
W.C. Basins renewed	62
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	103
W.C. Structures repaired or renewed	28
Soil Ventilating Pipes repaired or renewed	1
	<hr/>
	1,028

3. ENFORCEMENT OF REPAIRS :

Repairs to private dwelling houses have been effected by informal action, and also by the service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act and Housing Acts.

It was not necessary to institute Court Proceedings for the enforcement of repairs during the year.

4. SLUM CLEARANCE :

The introduction of the Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1955, led to a review of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, and it was decided to continue with the method of dealing with individual unfit houses or small groups of houses only.

During the year 60 properties were represented for action, and of these Demolition Orders were made in respect of 7 properties, and Closing Orders in respect of 47 properties. The numbers of properties demolished and closed during the year were 14 and 48 respectively which numbers included certain properties represented in 1956.

The following Schedule shows the action taken with properties represented in the various Wards:-

Action taken	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals
Number of houses represented ...	38	6	16	60
Number of Demolition Orders made	4	—	3	7
Number of Properties Demolished ...	8	5	1	14
Number of Closing Orders made	31	4	12	47
Number of Properties closed ...	31	8	9	48
Number of Families rehoused ...	31	7	9	47
Number of persons displaced ...	97	20	25	142

5. FOOD :

Within the Urban District the majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type, although there are several large grocery stores.

The following table shows the types of food premises in the various Wards, and the number of inspections carried out during 1957:-

Description of Premises	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	No. of Inspections
Grocers and Confectioners ...	40	31	28	153
Butchers Shops ...	9	7	2	58
Fish and Chip Shops ...	3	5	—	15
Wet Fish Shops ...	2	1	—	9
Greengrocers Shops ...	3	4	—	10
Bakeries ...	3	2	1	14
Cafés ...	2	3	1	13
Dairies (other than Farms) ...	3	6	8	20
Clubs ...	3	3	4	8
	68	62	44	300

Current minor Excise Licences are issued by the Local Taxation Office in respect of five “Refreshment Houses” within the Urban District.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES:

The following table shows the number and type of food premises and dairies registered under the appropriate Act or Regulations:-

	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals	Number of Inspections
Manufacture of pre-served foods etc. including fish frying	6	7	2	15	17
Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream	1	—	1	2	5
Storage of pre-packed Ice-Cream for the purpose of sale	15	19	12	46	62
Dairies	3	6	8	17	28
Totals	25	32	23	80	112

The premises registered for the preparation, manufacture and sale of ice-crean, are now only used for the storage of pre-packed ice-cream for the purpose of sale.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52 are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and in all premises in which ice-cream is stored, refrigerated cabinets equipped with indicating thermometers are installed.

Three premises are registered for fish-frying and in each case the premises maintain a high standard of cleanliness, and are equipped with the latest types of equipment with collective and exhaust ducts to minimize any offensive odours.

EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF FOOD:-

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

Article	Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apricots	52	—	—	55	4
Beans	19	—	—	9	8
Carrotts	3	—	—	2	14½
Cheese	—	11	—	2	12
Chicken	3	—	—	3	0
Corned Beef	21	—	—	79	12
Creamed Rice	3	—	—	2	14½
Fish Pastes	—	—	14	3	8
Fruit Salad	6	—	—	11	4
Ham	17	—	—	48	4
Milk, Condensed	25	—	—	25	0
Milk, Evaporated	116	—	—	93	15
Oranges	5	—	—	3	7
Peaches	30	—	—	49	7¾
Pears	42	—	—	40	9
Pineapples	27	—	—	31	1
Pork, Luncheon	14	—	—	12	4
Pudding Mixtures	—	12	—	6	0

CONDEMNED FOODS:-

Article			Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs.
Salmon	...	...	9	—	—	5	5¼
Sausages	...	...	24	—	—	21	0
Soups, various	...	..	38	—	—	30	8
Steak	...	...	33	—	—	32	10½
Tomatoes	...	...	287	—	—	421	0
Tongue	...	...	3	—	—	7	8
Vegetables, Mixed	...	...	24	—	—	27	0
Totals	..		801	23	14	1025	12½

Total weight of food surrendered for condemnation during 1957:-
8cwts. 1lb. 12½ozs.

FOOD HYGIENE:

The various enactments relating to Food Hygiene are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and Byelaws were made under Sect. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Upon the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56, abstracts of the principal provisions were sent out to all interested parties, and following this a survey of food premises was commenced which has resulted in considerable improvements in all classes of Food Shops.

STATUTORY ACTION:

During the year two butchers were summonsed on charges of contravening the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations.

In the first case fines of £69 for 23 charges under the Food and Drugs Act and £26 for charges under the Food Hygiene Regulations, together with costs of £42 were imposed.

In the second case fines of £21 for 7 charges under the Food and Drugs Act, together with £21 costs were imposed.

The total weights of articles seized in these cases were 101lbs. 13ozs. and 41lbs. 5ozs. respectively.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS:

All condemned foodstuffs (excluding meat and offals) are collected by the Council's refuse vehicles and taken to the controlled tips where they are disposed of by burial, and immediate coverage. The same procedure is applied to condemned meat and offals with the added precaution that this is first slashed and stained green in accordance with normal procedure, except in the case of whole carcasses which are disposed of through approved collectors.

FOOD SAMPLING:

Food sampling is under the control of the County Council and details of the samples of Retail Milks and General Foods taken during the year are shown on Pages 28-29.

A.—SLAUGHTERING AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

On 29th June, 1954, the control of the Ministry of Food over slaughtering officially ended, and from that date slaughtering has taken place within the Urban District at five licensed slaughter houses. These slaughter houses had all been in use prior to 1939, when private slaughtering ceased. They have been renovated in accordance with the Council's requirements.

There are now facilities within the Urban District sufficient to meet the demand of the consumer with meat, without recourse to outside sources and the previous practice of supplying meat from a distributing centre in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent has now ceased.

Occasional slaughtering of pigs for home consumption is still practised but the number of licences issued for this purpose have greatly reduced.

B.—SLAUGHTERMEN:

There are now 33 slaughtermen licensed under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

The slaughtermen have co-operated with my Department in the task of re-organisation of the meat inspection system and it has only been found necessary to issue verbal cautions where incorrect or faulty procedure was found.

C.—MEAT INSPECTION:

The problems of meat inspection attendant upon the freeing of slaughtering have caused a considerable increase in the duties carried out by the P.H. Department for it was decided from the outset that there should be 100% inspection of all meat slaughtered within the Urban District, as well as inspection of meat brought in from other districts which had not previously been inspected. It is generally agreed that the general quality of the meat supplied throughout the Urban District has risen considerably, and this improvement has been maintained throughout the year, as butchers are purchasing good quality livestock wherever possible.

D.—The following tables give details of the number of carcasses inspected, and the numbers condemned:-

TABLE 1

Month	Numbers Inspected				Equivalent cattle units	weight condemned
	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep		
January	232	10	395	399	514 cattle units	1224 lbs. weight
February	174	2	335	259	393 cattle units	797 lbs. weight
March	190	5	310	345	415 cattle units	1315 lbs. weight
April	273	1	442	539	602 cattle units	1270 lbs. weight
May	211	2	348	647	515 cattle units	460 lbs. weight
June	173	2	192	731	416 cattle units	250 lbs. weight
July	195	—	189	994	488 cattle units	372 lbs. weight
August	166	—	247	886	466 cattle units	607 lbs. weight
September	254	3	405	1037	664 cattle units	489 lbs. weight
October	268	1	538	1004	738 cattle units	758 lbs. weight
November	223	2	450	821	613 cattle units	1110 lbs. weight
December	191	—	577	650	609 cattle units	849 lbs. weight
Totals	2550	28	4428	8312	6433 cattle units	9511 lbs. weight

Total weight of condemnations was 4 tons 9 cwt. 43 lbs.

TABLE II

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle ex'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1714	836	28	8312	4428	—
Number inspected	1714	836	28	8312	4428	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	3	1	4	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	377	426	2	3850	493	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.05	51.3	10.35	46.3	11.1	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	2	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	176	298	1	—	135	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.3	36.0	3.5	—	3.07	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	7	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

6. WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

Throughout the year public water supplies continued to be of a satisfactory quality, and satisfactory results were obtained on examination of samples submitted.

(b) OTHER SUPPLIES:

Samples of water have also been taken from Springs and other natural sources upon requests from farmers and owners of smallholdings.

7. SHOPS ACTS, 1950, Etc.

37 inspections have been carried out during the year.

8. FACTORIES.

Routine visits have been paid to the various factories in the Urban District during the year, as shown on pages 14-15.

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Where cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred, fumigation has been carried out. Premises have been disinfected in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

10. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year the owners of 8 premises received the Council's grant in respect of completed conversions to the water carriage system.

11. SALVAGE.

COLLECTION:

All salvaged articles or materials from domestic premises are collected at the same time as refuse, trailers being attached to the refuse vehicles for this purpose. Special journeys are made when these are justified.

SORTING AND BAILING:

(a) AT THE SALVAGE DEPOT—Talke Hurst Tip. One man is employed at this depot, part time, and this is the only additional labour employed for salvage.

Paper (including cardboard) is baled and stored, also Rags.

(b) AT THE TIPS—The collection of tins has been discontinued. Other saleable materials separated from the refuse are taken to the Salvage Depot.

DISPOSAL.

The following amounts of salvaged goods have been sold during the year:

Waste Paper:- 85 tons, value over £643.

Metals and Textiles:- value over £38.

12. DISINFESTATION.

(a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE:

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council employing two part-time operators for this purpose. The Council now provides a free service at private domestic premises.

The following table gives details of treatments:-

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1958	Type of Property				
	Non - Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of preceeding cols.	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	20	5704	705	6429	41
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	3	22	20	45	2
(b) Survey under the Act	17	40	11	68	2
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	31	326	144	501	6
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	51	388	175	614	10
IV. Number of properties (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats-Major	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Rats-Minor	11	54	38	103	4
(b) Mice-Major	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mice-Minor	—	20	14	34	1
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	11	74	48	133	3
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	23	105	52	180	3
VII. Number of notices served under Sect. IV. of the Act.:					
(a) Treatment	—	3	—	3	1
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)	—	1	—	1	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Sect. IV. of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted				
X. Number of "Block" Control Schemes carried out	Nil.				

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS:

Close working liason has been maintained with the Ministry's Pest Control Officers, and surveys and treatments of the sewers and culverts were carried out.

(c) OTHER INFESTATIONS:

Premises have been treated to eradicate ants, bedbugs, fleas, cockroaches and other insects following complaints by the occupants or neighbours.

13. HOUSING ACT. 1949.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

The introduction of the scheme for the improvement or conversion of older-type properties in the previous year, continued to prove a success, and further progress was made in this sphere of activities during 1957. The following table gives details of the scheme and it is of interest to note that the total cost value of the improvements carried out during the year was £6,114, and the total value of grants paid was £2,437. Some of the schemes completed had been approved in 1956.

No. of applications received in 1957	No. of applications approved for grant in 1957	No. of applications refused or withdrawn	No. of improvements or conversions commenced	No. of improvements or conversions completed
23	15	5	1	17

I feel that this scheme will continue to prove of inestimable value to owners of properties, which although structurally sound and in a good state of repair, are nevertheless lacking in certain modern conveniences, and this scheme allows for the modernisation of these properties, which assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

14. HOUSING.

As a combined Public Health and Housing Department having control of over 1,500 Council Houses, the following figures give an indication of the duties, and it should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING:

Number of applications for rehousing received during the year	...	203
Number of families visited to assess conditions	... ..	128
Number of families rehoused	... ..	102

(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Number of complaints received during the year	.. ..	1741
Number of reported defects remedied	.. ...	2958
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/57	... ..	327

(c) REPAINTING:

Lower Ash Estate	.. ...	146
Talke Pits Estate	... ..	14
Talke Pits Estate (Bungalows)	... ..	16
Total number of houses repainted		176

In addition, internal redecoration of 26 O.A.P's Bungalows was carried out.

(d) GENERAL:

It is estimated that over 3,500 general enquiries were dealt with during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

The Rent Act came into operation from 6th July 1957, and subsequently 10 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair from tenants of properties whose owners had served notice of their intention to increase the rents.

Following inspections of the premises concerned, the Council agreed to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair in all 10 cases, together with notices under the provisions of the Public Health Acts for defects not listed by the tenants.

PET ANIMALS ACT. 1951.

There are two licensed Pet Shops within the Urban District.

I am, Yours faithfully,

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH

DISEASES	Total notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	14	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	73	33	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	102	23	27	28	9	8	—	3	3	—	—	—	1
Measles	208	—	1	3	39	67	53	38	7	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	11	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	429	61	70	46	49	76	53	43	12	4	2	6	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

DISEASES	At all ages	under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Age u.k'n
Scarlet Fever	14	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	73	3	4	3	4	3	20	16	4	16	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	102	12	19	11	7	9	42	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	208	5	15	27	21	26	110	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	1	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	429	23	40	42	33	39	187	20	7	24	4	6	2	2

GENERAL FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1957

Name of article	Number of samples submitted	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise unsatisfact.
Butter	1	1	—
Coconut	1	1	—
Sweetened Sponge Mixture ...	1	1	—
Salmon and Spaghetti	1	1	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—
Strawberry Jam	1	1	—
Milk Products & Cereal Food Beverage	1	1	—
Yeast Tablets	1	1	—
Unsweetened Jelly Crystals ...	1	1	—
Extract of Yeast	2	2	—
Self-Raising Flour	1	1	—
White Pepper	1	1	—
Coconut Cake Covering	1	1	—
Orange Squash	1	1	—
Marzipan	1	1	—
Pork Sausage	2	2	—
Beef Sausage	1	1	—
Pastry Mix Complete	1	1	—
Sultanas	1	1	—
Sponge Pudding	1	1	—
Raspberry Jam	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract ...	1	1	—
Lemoncurd	1	1	—
Juniper Pills	1	1	—
Pickled Beetroot	1	1	—
Mixed Fruit	1	1	—
Beef Suet	1	1	—
Evaporated Fruit Salad	1	1	—
Unsweetened Bilberries	1	1	—
Braised Kidney	1	1	—
Non-Alcoholic Shandy Gaff ...	1	1	—
Chopped Ham	1	1	—
Meat and Potatoe Pie	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—
Pineapple	1	1	—
Flaked Beef Suet	1	1	—
Rice Pudding	2	2	—
British Ruby Wine	2	2	—
Egg Fillip	1	1	—
Jamaica Rum	1	1	—
Advocaat	1	1	—
Scotch Whisky	1	1	—
Indian Tonic Water with Lemon ...	1	1	—
South African Sherry	1	1	—
Total: General Food Samples	50	50	—

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MILKS SAMPLED BY THE COUNTY HEALTH
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1957

Designation	No. of Samples submitted	Genuine	Adulterated
Pasteurised Milk ...	19	19	—
Sterilised Milk ...	16	16	—
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	3	3	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk ...	* 20	* 20	—
Total Milk Samples —	58	58	—

* These figures include 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Islands Milk, which was found to be genuine.

